

OPEN ELECTION DAY Unrestricted Public Sales of Importance At the American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
Costly Antique and Modern
English and French Furniture

Including a Fine Suite in Beauvais Tapestry, also Fine Verdure
Tapestries, Antique Ecclesiastical Vestments, Church Banners,
Fine Antique Italian and Spanish Wood Carvings, Steinway Baby
Grand Piano, Silver, Brice-a-Brac and other Desirable Objects of
Utility and Household Embellishment.

Removed from the Spacious Park Avenue Apartment of
J. B. MacDonald, Esq.
TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
AFTERNOONS, NOV. 9TH AND 10TH, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
The Noteworthy
Japanese Color Prints
Collected by the Connoisseur

Judson D. Metzgar, Esq.,
of Molino, Illinois
To be sold on the Afternoon and
Evening of Monday, Nov. 13th,
at 2:30 and 8 o'clock, and Con-
cluding on Tuesday Afternoon,
Nov. 14th, at 2:30.

Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed
to applicants on receipt of One Dollar.
The sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Berner, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 250 Street, New York.

Water Colors
By the Members of
**The Royal Society of
Painters in Water Colors,**
London
Including Works by
Sargent, Alfred Parsons
and other Prominent Artists
To be sold by order of
The Royal Society
At Unrestricted Public Sale
On Thursday and Friday
Evenings, Nov. 9 & 10, at 8:30
Catalogue mailed to applicants.

The sales will be conducted by
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HUGHES CHEERED FOR 37 MINUTES

Continued from Second Page

ment of that clause. And then we are told that a tariff commission has been created. I believe in a tariff commission. I want to see in this country the greatest possible respect for expert information. We Republicans believed in a tariff commission before our opponents believed in it. It was we who showed the way to that important reform. But a tariff commission doesn't pass bills. Congress passes bills.

"Our opponents talk as though by creating an agency they had provided a remedy. They created an agency which they can disregard as they choose. They have created an agency whose facts and reports they may scoff at if they choose. What we want to know is the principle which they propose to apply, and when we ask them what their principle is they give us no answer."

"Indeed, I should not say that, because they announced their principle four years ago, adhering to the old doctrine of the party. And this you then have in their platform reiterated the doctrine to which they give their complete adherence. Only today, in the face of these

economic facts, which should engage the thoughtful attention of the Administration, when every nation in Europe is adopting the protective principle, even Great Britain preparing to adopt the protective principle, we have nothing but a diatribe on the subject of protection, without any serious thought with regard to the necessities of safeguarding the interests of American labor and American enterprise.

Bits Special Privilege.
"Now I propose that we deal with this matter in a fair way with all the information we can get. We are told that it is a matter of special privilege. I came into public life as the enemy of special privilege. I came into public life for the purpose of correcting abuses that had grown up in connection with a disregard of public rights. I am the same man to-day as I was when I was Governor of the State of New York."

"We do not propose in whatever we do to have the few exploit the many. We ought to be able to use these vast governmental powers in a proper manner, to safeguard our true interests and at the same time eliminate abuses. We want it for the benefit of labor. I am amazed that those who tell us of their deep interest in labor at the same time ignore the very essential basis of the prosperity of labor."

"Four years ago they were eloquent in their promises. They told us they would provide additional opportunities for labor. They told us they would reduce the cost

of living. You cannot find in the eloquent promises and extravagant claims that are made to-day anything that exceeds the eloquence of the promises of four years ago."

"Instead of reducing the cost of living they reduced the chances of making a living. Instead of multiplying the opportunities for labor they reduced the opportunities for labor."

"What is the use of talking to American labor about the great advance needed in social improvements without the great opportunities that are needed for better living or more wholesome conditions of hours and wages, unless you have the foundation laid in the stability of the enterprise, in the abundance of work and in the governmental policies that will keep our factories running on full time, even when there is no European war?"

"Before you begin to build the upper part of your house of social justice make sure that you get the foundations of the house so you can erect your structure and have the pleasant apartments to which we all desire to see labor invited. No one, I believe, more than I desires to have proper conditions of work, reasonable hours of labor, proper wages and fully opportunities for industry, but I want to have work itself providing for American workmen."

"Twenty-two months ago many of the unemployed were walking our streets. We know that when there was a serious business depression. We had soup houses and bread lines. We will have a recurrence to this condition if we do not take care to protect the fundamental resources of all American achievement."

Class Antagonism.

"I must emphasize this, because I am deeply interested in everything that pertains to the prosperity of the plain people of the United States. I am not interested in a country devoted to the special prosperity of a few. That is not my conception of the aim of the administration of our country, but when I hear any one denounce class bitterness, class antagonism, and the awful results of arraying group against group, I want him to take care that he does not stimulate that very class bitterness and class antagonism which is thus justly denounced."

"If we are to have success in solving American problems we must have a new spirit in this country. I have spoken of the discipline created or developed in this strife on the other side of the water. I have asked you to look behind the horrors and the carnage of war, that you might see the spectacle of improved efficiency, of perfected organization, but I want you to see something else that is far more significant than organization or efficiency."

"There in the trenches of Europe, side by side, are the rich and the poor, the artisan and the professional man, the man from the shop, the man from the factory, the professor in the college, the musician, the man of rank and the man without rank. They are all together, tied by bonds of human interest, sacrificing for each other, ready to die for each other. All the conditions which ordinarily separate men from intercourse with each other are gone, and all the distinctions of class are forgotten. Every distinction of rank or of work is out of view."

"They are there, side by side, fighting for their countries, willing in every way to spare each other possible misfortune. They are brethren in arms, whatever they were before. They are on the final level of humanity, fighting for its life. Europe will never be the same after this war. We see men emerging from these trenches filled with a human brotherhood, not men filled with thoughts of class distinction."

New Fellowship of Man.

"There will never come from that awful struggle men whose thoughts are upon the differences between human beings because of accident of birth or fortune. They have a new fellowship, a new organization—that is the new Europe. America has got to learn that lesson. We do not want to learn it that way."

We want to be spared that discipline. We want to be saved that ordeal. But if we are to compete in the New Day with a Europe coming to a new consciousness of its power and its opportunity, with new organization and new cooperation, we have got to bury the idea that group is arrayed against group; that labor is arrayed against capital; that capital is to exploit labor. Let us go forward, not in words, not in praise, not in denouncing class antagonism while we do our utmost to stimulate them; but let us go forward sincerely desirous to put America in the foreground of achievement because of her sense of social justice, because of her feeling of cooperation which inspires every one concerned in her activities."

"There has been much talk in these later days about the labor vote. I want to say this: You cannot buy the labor vote; you cannot coerce the labor vote; you cannot frighten the labor vote; you cannot impose upon the labor vote by talking about the invisible government or by any kind of vilification of motives. We stand here desirous to give labor opportunities for work, desirous to build up every agency for the American workman. We are here as the friends of labor, because we are devoted to those policies through which alone the ideals of labor can be attained."

For a World Court.

"If I am elected President—and I expect to be elected President—we shall have an Administration which has no interests but the interests of the United States; which knows no policy but the supreme welfare of the people of the United States. It will not be coerced by threats from any quarter. It will not be deflected by any alien machination. It will not be made to subvert any ulterior purpose."

"We propose to have an American Administration meeting the problems of the twentieth century in the American manner; that is, according to the rule of reason, and thus we expect to have a dignified place in a new rivalry, a new commercial rivalry among the nations of the twentieth century."

"And I want to say this: There will be no higher object than the Administration could possibly have in view than to secure, after the conclusion of this war, to the utmost practicable extent the organization of peace, so that such a great strife may never again occur. We want to perfect our instrumentalities of peace. We want to see a world court by which all controversies of a justifiable character may be determined."

"We want to see councils of conciliation. We want frequent conferences of the nations to develop the rules of international law, and back of all that, so far as is practicable, we want an international organization by which resort to these tribunals and councils may be required to be had—before resort to the extremity of war."

"We have a great opportunity of service, but we cannot avail ourselves of that opportunity if there is any doubt of our understanding of our own rights. We cannot advance American trade throughout the world if we do not maintain the dignity of American citizenship."

There is no use in asking a man to go abroad to serve humanity if, when he goes abroad to visit foreign parts and establish business in remote places where they are without the usual protection, he should not have the protection which his citizenship entitles him to, and if the flag has no significance to him but an invitation to come back.

"We want men to feel, wherever they are, that if they are prosecuting their lawful business, if they are adhering to the principles which govern them so far as their rights are concerned under international law, they have the full protection of their country. There is no hope for America if 'American citizen,' anywhere in the world, is not as proud a title as a man can bear."

Wilson Gets Congratulations.

Democratic national headquarters yesterday announced the receipt by President Wilson of this first telegram of congratulation on his reelection. It came from Detroit and was signed by John M. Parker of Louisiana and Albert D. Norton of St. Louis, both of whom have been campaigning in the West.

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GET HOPE FROM POLK.

Democrats Pleased by Buffalo

'Courier' and Columbus 'Dispatch.' Results of pre-election polls telegraphed last night to the Democratic national committee indicate a victory for President Wilson.

The final figures in the Buffalo Courier's poll are: Wilson, 14,113; Hughes, 10,192. The indicated shifts in the 1912 vote are: Taft to Wilson, 1,334; Roosevelt to Wilson, 1,071. The Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch's State-wide poll, covering eighty-two of the eighty-eight counties, gives Wilson 42,748 and Hughes 28,807. The Dispatch estimates that the President will carry Ohio by more than 100,000.

Ex-Rail Estate Dealer Suicide.

William Pierce, 72 years old, a retired real estate dealer of Staten Island, committed suicide at his home, 111 Wright street, Stapleton, yesterday, by shooting himself with a revolver. Pierce was ill two weeks ago.



GRAINGER

The Wonderful Young Australian Pianist-Composer,
Talks of America's Greatest Music Marvel—the

DUO-ART PIANOLA

PERCY GRAINGER is a pianist of brilliant and very broad capabilities. His musical writings are at present being more widely performed than the compositions of any other English-speaking composer. Unquestionably he is a musical genius. And fine and remarkable as his present accomplishments are, his future holds promise of even greater performances.

He was the close friend of Grieg, the famous Norwegian composer. Grieg saw in him an artistic power of great richness and profundity.

The noted critics in every principal world capital have heard him and have given him their highest mead of praise.

Percy Grainger, the cheerful, sunny composer—the sane, poetic pianist—is without question one of the most commanding personalities in the musical world today.

"IF PEOPLE sometimes are listening to music, and sometimes taking part in it, we shall have better musicians, much keener listeners—and greater enjoyment in music!"

Mr. Grainger thus epitomized for me his idea of music at its best.

"Why," I asked, "do you require that people take part in music as well as listen?"

AIDS TO MUSICIANSHIP

"I feel that quicker, clearer understanding comes that way," he replied. "If a man plays a bit himself, he better appreciates what the musician is trying to do. But just as making music sharpens our wits and our taste for hearing it, so listening to fine music feeds and stimulates our musicianship."

"Then surely our Duo-Art Pianola is quite your ideal of a musical instrument for the home," I suggested.

"Yes—quite," said Mr. Grainger. "I am deeply interested in the Duo-Art. I play it as a

piano, and sometimes as a Pianola. Does the idea of a Pianist using a Pianola seem odd to you? Well, you know, I am thinking of doing some compositions for the Pianola. From the viewpoint of the composer, it is a very interesting instrument, with perhaps broader possibilities even than the piano.

"And, of course, we do not lose sight of the third faculty of the Duo-Art. When I am *en four*, my mother may have it to reproduce my records, and, for the time, I am with her in spirit—the Duo-Art reproductions are so vividly like my playing."

"Altogether, the Duo-Art is quite wonderful indeed—one of the greatest marvels I have found in your remarkable America."

"You sincerely think that the Duo-Art reproduces from your records so accurately as to satisfy one so well qualified to judge critically as your own mother?"

DUO-ART REPRODUCTIONS PRACTICALLY PERFECT

"Yes, surely. And when I myself hear the records which I have played at my best and then edited and corrected until they are my fullest musical expressions, I think to myself—'Ah, on the days when

I play like that I am very well pleased."

"This is a fine thing you are saying for the Duo-Art, Mr. Grainger,—tell me, will you go on record with the statement that the Duo-Art actually reproduces your playing even in such subtle things as gradations of touch and tone quality?"

EXPERIENCE IN RECORD-MAKING VALUABLE TO THE ARTIST

"That is a very legal sounding query, if you understand what I mean," replied Grainger, smiling. "Yes, I think the Duo-Art simulates every phase of my work, rhythm, tone and all the rest. With reference to rhythm particularly, I am amazed at the absolute accuracy with which the instrument reproduces the artist's most personal characteristics."

"You have found record-making an exacting task, then," I suggested, "each detail must be so carefully considered in order that the finished record may be you at your best."

"Extremely interesting, yes, and exacting—but very valuable too. My mother, who has always been my inseparable companion and advisor, the other day remarked

upon my improved interpretation of a work which I present frequently in recital. 'You play that differently and much more tellingly these last few days,' she said, 'has anything occurred to give you a new point of view?'

"I've been hearing my interpretation on the Duo-Art Pianola—I have been playing the part of the audience, listening to my own work. The improved interpretation is the result of a new kind of self criticism," I replied.

"The Duo-Art actually has helped greatly in study and practice," he went on, "for obviously as one sits at the keyboard it is impossible to know how some effects reach the audience."

Mr. Grainger slid deep down in his chair and sat thoughtfully quiet for a few moments. "I quite sincerely think that the Duo-Art Pianola is going to do great things for music. Artistic interpretations by great musicians make musical classics clear and comprehensible—and entertaining to the layman. With these fine interpretations presented so widely by means of the Duo-Art, the result must be a rapidly advancing taste in music—a quickly increasing interest in music."

AEOLIAN IDEALS

"The musical world surely owes much to the Aeolian Company, for you with your high ideals and your very liberal spirit have added a distinct impetus to the advancement of musical art."

After reading this report in print, I can say that it is accurate and truly reflects my views.

Percy Grainger

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

TO appreciate the full significance of Mr. Grainger's tribute to the Duo-Art Pianola, some understanding of this marvelous instrument is necessary. Briefly, the Duo-Art Pianola is a new reproducing piano. It has three attributes.

FIRST—It is a regular piano for hand playing and practice, conventional in appearance and obtainable in either Grand or Upright form.

SECOND—It is a regular Pianola which may be played with ordinary Pianola music-rolls. As

such it offers the same facilities for personal expression control as other models of the Pianola.

THIRD—It re-creates from special music-rolls the exact performances of various pianists who have made record-rolls for it. Obviously the importance of this great new feature depends on the ability of the instrument to faithfully reproduce musical values in expressiveness as well as technique. That it possesses this ability to a degree positively miraculous is evidenced by the extraordinary enthusiasm of the

great musicians who, like Mr. Grainger, have made and are making record-rolls for it. Among these may be mentioned such famous names as Bauer, Busoni, Godowsky, Grabillowsky, Saint-Saens, Carreno, Hambourg, Damrosch, Granados and many others.

The Duo-Art Pianola is obtainable in the Steinway, Steck, Stroud and Weber models, prices from \$750. We invite you to come in and hear this astonishing new instrument. Demonstrations at every hour of the day.

An Interesting Booklet, "Bringing to You the Message of Great Music," Sent Upon Request

AEOLIAN HALL IN NEW YORK
29 West Forty-Second St.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

"Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

AEOLIAN HALL IN BROOKLYN
Eleven Flatbush Avenue

A Copy of a
Bernard Coat
at \$69.50



The Particular Woman

is eager to find the shop whose styles are characterized by the simplicity of good taste. We are applying the high art of style specialization to every department of our store. The Coat illustrated breathes of Paris: of Wool Velour, large square Hudson Seal collar, gathered pockets, Dresden silk lined throughout.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York
18 Faubourg Poissonniere, Paris